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ILLUSTRATED

DIME HAND-BOOK

OF THE

NATIONAL CAPITAL,

THE MOST COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE

CITY OF WASHINGTON

EVER PUBLISHED.

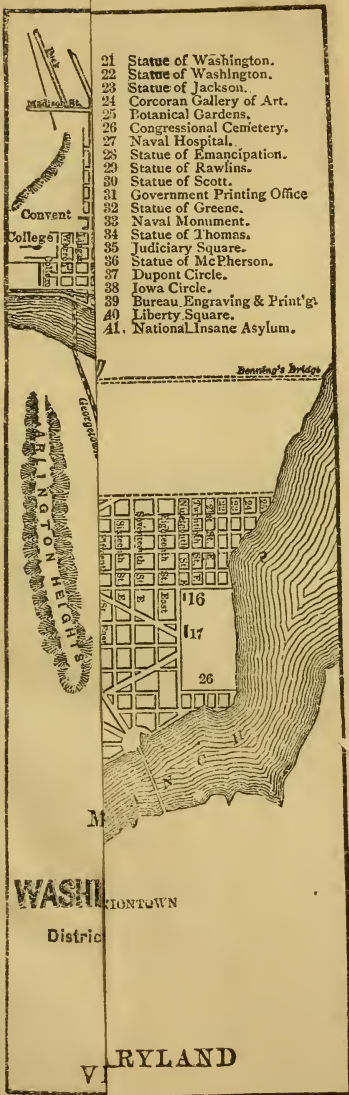


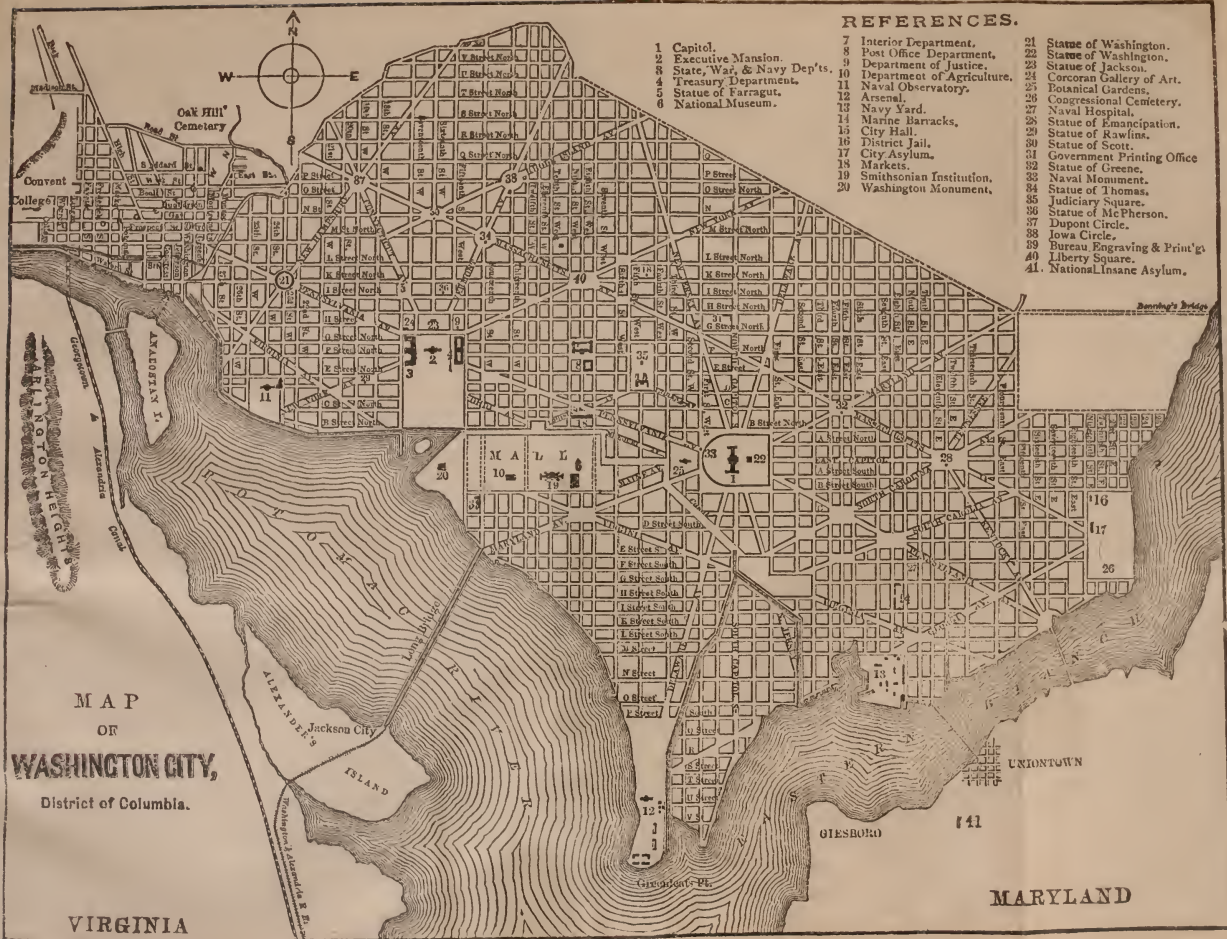
WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. W. BROWN & CO., PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

923 F STREET, N. W.

1884.





ILLUSTRATED
DIME HAND-BOOK
OF THE
NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE MOST COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE
CITY OF WASHINGTON
EVER PUBLISHED.

CONTAINING

A Synopsis of the Form of the National Government, and
other Information of General Value; Cuts of the
principal Public Buildings and Hotels:

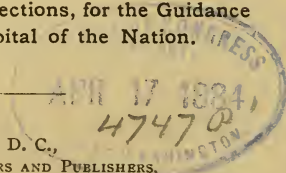
AND ALL

Necessary Instructions, and Directions, for the Guidance
of Persons visiting the Capital of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

C. W. BROWN & Co., PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,

1884.



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Copyright, 1884.

By J. M. MORRISON. *an*

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia, of which the City of Washington is an integral part, originally comprised an area ten miles square, and was ceded to the General Government, by the States of Maryland and Virginia, as a site for the establishment of the National Capital. That part of the District ceded by Virginia, and lying upon the south bank of the Potomac, was, subsequently, returned back to the State.

The District is directly under the control of Congress, and the laws enacted for its government operate throughout its borders, without reference to its subdivision into cities, towns, and villages. The administration of the laws of the District is entrusted to a Board of three Commissioners, who are nominated by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate; their term of office being four years, and their compensation \$5,000 each, per annum.

The Judiciary of the District consists of a Chief Justice and five Associate Justices, who compose the Supreme Court of the District and are, annually, assigned, by the Chief Justice to preside over the various subordinate Courts; and a Police Justice, who presides over the Police Court.

All are appointed in the same manner as the Commissioners, and all the Courts are United States Courts.

The Chief Justice and his associates hold their offices for life. The term of the Police Justice is six years.

The Chief Justice receives \$4,500, and each Associate Justice \$4,000 per annum.

The Plan of Washington City was prepared by a French engineer by the name of L'Enfant who, with the aid of Andrew Ellicott, an eminent American engineer, laid out the city in 1791.

The centre of the Capitol is the pivotal centre of the plan of the city, which is divided into four sections by two transverse lines (north and south, and east and west, respectively,) crossing each other at right angles at the centre of the Capitol, thus forming a northeast, a northwest, a southeast, and a southwest section. The streets running east and west are indicated by the letters of the alphabet, beginning on each side of the central east and west line with the letter A and followed, extending on the one side north and on the other side south, by the succeeding letters of the alphabet to which are added the words "north" or "south," as the case may be; thus, A Street north, B Street north, A Street south, B Street south, &c.

The streets running north and south are indicated by numbers, beginning on each side of the north and south central line with 1st Street and radiating east and west, and the words "east" or "west" are added to the number to designate their relative position to the central line; thus, 1st Street east or 1st Street west, &c.

The building numbers are also regulated by these central lines; Number 1 being the first number on each side of East Capitol, North Capitol, and South Capitol Streets upon their respective transverse streets. As West Capitol Street, A Street north, and A Street south, west of the Capitol, do not exist, the numbers north and south on the streets crossing the central line west of the Capitol begin at 200.

Each intersection of a numbered street by a lettered street, (and vice versa,) indicates an advance of one hundred numbers; thus on A Street north, at the intersection of 1st Street west, the first number would be 100, at 2d Street 200, at 3d Street 300, and so on, and on 1st Street, at the intersection of A Street, the first number would be 100, at B Street 200, at C Street 300, &c.

The avenues are designed to facilitate transit diagonally across

the city, and their intersection of the other streets does not affect the building numbers. The numbers upon the avenues are governed by the streets which they cross at an acute angle. Thus Mt. Ave., Conn. Ave., &c., are numbered the same as the numbered streets, while the numbers on Pa. Ave., N. Y. Ave., Mass. Ave., &c., are the same as on the lettered streets.

THE CAPITOL.

The Capitol fronts eastward, and stands upon an eminence 90 feet above tide water.

The corner stone of the main building was laid, Sept. 18, 1793, by President Washington; the north wing being completed in 1800, and the south wing in 1811. The interior of both wings, and the wooden passage-way connecting them, were burned by the British in 1814. They were immediately rebuilt, however, and the central portion was completed in 1827. The entire building is constructed of sandstone and cost nearly two and one-half millions of dollars.

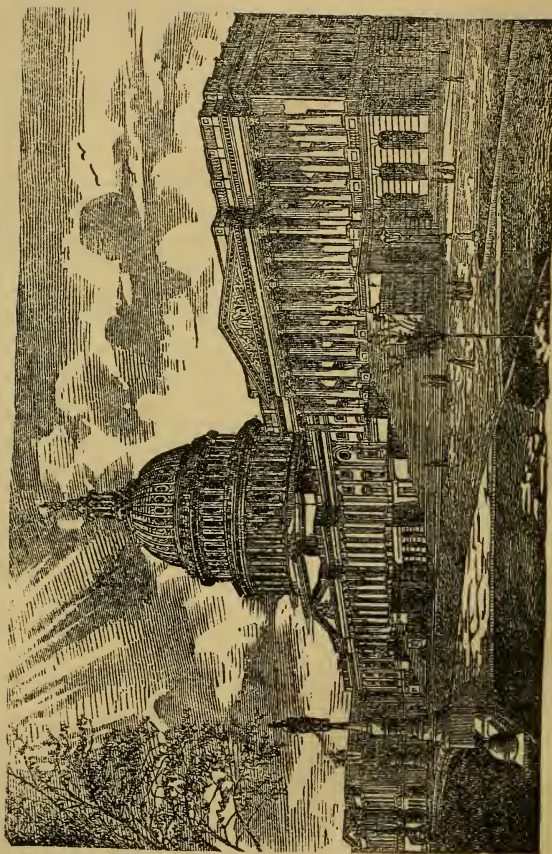
The extensions, known as the north and south wings, and in which are located the legislative Halls, respectively, of the Senate and House of Representatives, were begun in 1851 and completed in 1867 and are constructed of white, Massachusetts marble.

The dome was originally constructed of wood which was replaced with cast-iron in 1865.

The entire length of the building is 751 feet 4 inches, and the greatest depth 324 feet.

The dome is surmounted by a bronze statue of Freedom 19 feet 6 inches in height, and weighing 14,985 pounds. The distance from the base of the building to the top of the dome is 228 feet. The diameter of the rotunda is 95 feet 6 inches.

The old hall of the House of Representatives is now used as a statuary hall in which each state is entitled to place statues of two of its most distinguished citizens.



THE CAPITOL.

The old Senate Chamber is now the Supreme Court Room, while the former quarters of the Supreme Court, immediately under its present location, are occupied by the library of that Court.

The Congressional Library, occupying the western extension of the main building of the Capitol, contains about 525,000 volumes.

THE GOVERNMENT

The United States is divided into three branches, namely: the legislative, which enacts all laws; the executive, which is charged with their enforcement; and the judicial, which interprets the meaning and intent of the laws, and their constitutionality. The Congress constitutes the legislative branch; the President, aided by his Cabinet advisers and their subordinates, the executive branch; and the Supreme Court of the United States, assisted by the Court of Claims, and the United States Circuit, and District Courts, the judicial branch of the government.

THE LEGISLATIVE.

The Congress consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and holds annual sessions in the Capitol, beginning on the first Monday in December.

The term of a Senator is six years, and his salary \$5,000 per annum.

A Congressional term is two years, and the salary \$5,000 per annum. The Speaker of the House of Representatives receives \$8,000 per annum.

Each State is represented by two Senators, who are elected by the respective legislatures.

The people are directly represented by the members of the House of Representatives, who are apportioned to the States ac-

ling to population, and are elected by the direct votes of the people in their several representative districts. The total number of Representatives is now 325.

Although the Senate is, relatively, the higher body, its legislative power is co-equal with that of the House of Representatives, the votes of a majority of the members of each body are required to enact a law.

The Vice President of the United States is, "ex-officio," President of the Senate, and in his absence a President "pro tempore" is elected, by the Senate, to preside.

The presiding officer of the House of Representatives is styled Speaker, and is elected by a majority vote of the members of the House at the opening of each Congress.

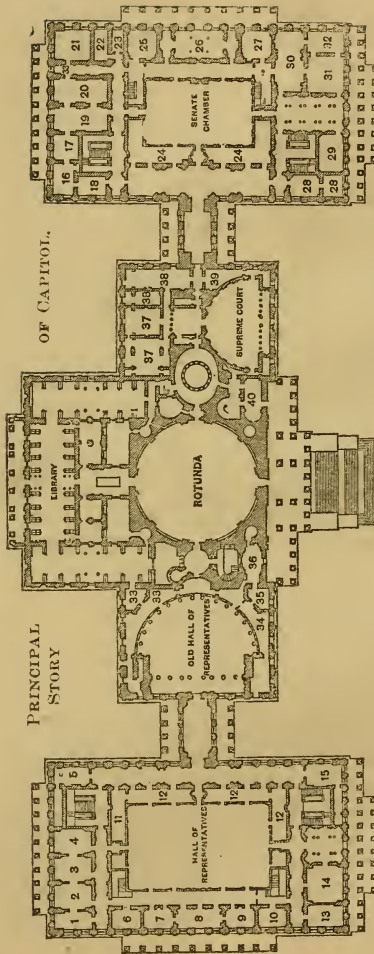
All incomplete legislation expires with the Congress in which it originates and will be new legislation in any subsequent Congress, though it may have been passed by one house in the preceding Congress.

The President may return to the body in which it originated, with his objections thereto, any measure which has been passed by Congress and of which he disapproves, and unless it be then passed by the votes of two-thirds of all the members of each house fails to become a law.

THE EXECUTIVE.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES is the executive head of the government and directs all its affairs. His approval is required to complete all legislative enactments unless they are passed, over his veto, by the affirmative votes of two-thirds of all the members of each house of Congress.

He occupies the Executive Mansion, which is situated on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between 15½ and 16½ Streets, N. W., and is surrounded by grounds comprising about 80 acres. The building is constructed of sandstone and is painted white; hence the name, "The White House." The main building is 170



PRINCIPAL
STORY

OF CAPITOL.

House Wing.

1. Office of Speaker.
2. Office of Sergeant-at-Arms.
3. Engrossing Clerks.
4. Journal & Print'g Clerks.
5. Clerk of House.
6. Closets.
- 7, 8 & 9. Mem.'s Ret. R'ms.
10. Lobby.
11. Folding Room.
12. Cloak Rooms.
13. Com. Appropriations.
14. Com. Ways and Means.
15. Com. Military Affairs.
16. File Room.

Senate Wing.

16. Office Secretary of Senate.
17. Executive Clerk.
18. Financial Clerk.
19. Chief Clerk of Senate.
20. Eng. & Enrol'g Cl'ks.
21. Com. Appropriations.
22. Closets.
23. Com. Enrol'd Bills.
25. President U. S. Room.
26. Marble Room.

27. Vice President's Room.
28. Com. Finance.
30. Reception Room.
31. Post Office.
32. Sergeant-at-Arms.
33. Elevator.

Main Building.

33. House Document Room
34. House Com. Clerk
35. House Com. Clerk
36. House Com. Clerk
37. House Com. Clerk
38. House Com. Clerk
39. House Com. Clerk
40. House Com. Clerk
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99. House Com. Clerk
100. House Com. Clerk

feet in length, 90 feet in depth, and two stories in height. The East Room, which is open for the inspection of the public from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., is 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 22 feet high. The other rooms are private, although visitors are sometimes admitted to the green, blue, and red parlors. The offices and sleeping apartments are on the second floor.

The salary of the President is \$50,000 per annum, and that of the Vice President, and of each Cabinet Minister, \$8,000 per annum. The terms of the President and Vice President are four years; those of the members of the Cabinet are during the pleasure of the President.

The Department of State is in charge of the SECRETARY OF STATE, who, under the direction of the President, conducts all correspondence, and negotiations, with foreign powers, and has charge of the representatives of the United States abroad.

He is assisted by three Assistant Secretaries, whose salaries are \$3,000 each, per annum.

The War Department is under the direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, who controls all matters pertaining to the army.

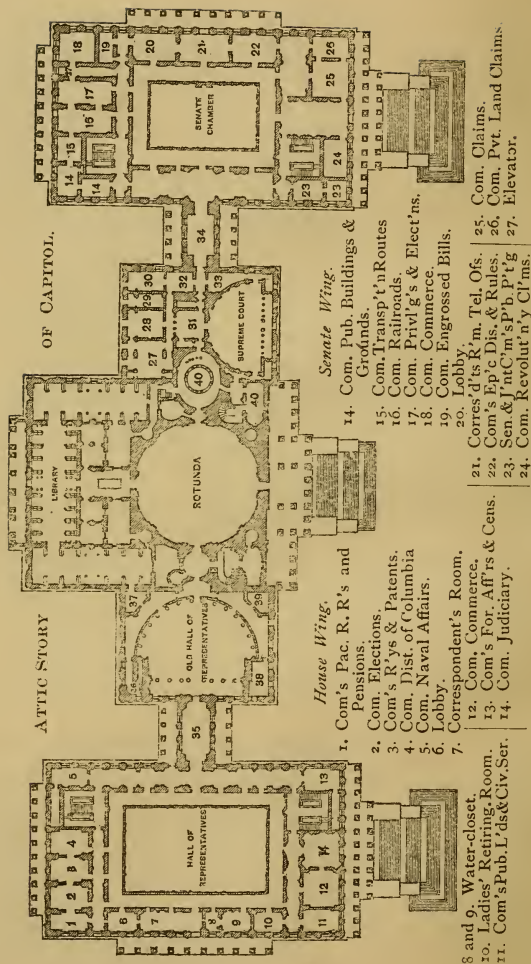
The Navy Department. The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY is directly responsible to the President for the conduct of all matters relating to the naval establishment.

The Treasury Department is under the supervision and control of the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, who has charge of the national finances and is assisted by two Assistant Secretaries.

The routine business of the department is conducted under the immediate supervision of Chiefs of Bureaus to whose charge it is committed under various classifications.

The FIRST AND SECOND COMPTROLLERS, and the COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, are charged with the revision, and approval, of the various accounts arising under the administration of the government.

THERE ARE SIX AUDITORS whose duty it is to examine, and



27 and 28. Senate Library.
39. Sel. Com. Lib. B't'd'g.

30. Sen. C'm. Nic'r'gua Cl'ms
31, 32 & 33. Sen. Doc. R'ms.
34. Supt. Sen. Doc's.
35. House Library.

Main Building.

36, 37, 38 & 39. Ho'se Doc. R'ms.
40. Electricians Room.

audit, all accounts ; each auditor having assigned, for his examination, specific classes of accounts.

THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES is charged with the custody, and disbursement, of all public monies, and has charge of the various sub-treasuries in the principal cities.

THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY has charge of the account-books of the United States ; signs, and issues, all Treasury notes, and other securities, and records the transactions of the Treasurer's office.

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY has the control and supervision of the national banks.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE is charged with the collection of the taxes, and the enforcement of the internal revenue laws.

THE SOLICITOR is the law officer of the Treasury Department, and has charge of the secret service employes of the department whose duty it is to detect, and arrest, counterfeiters and others engaged in defrauding the government.

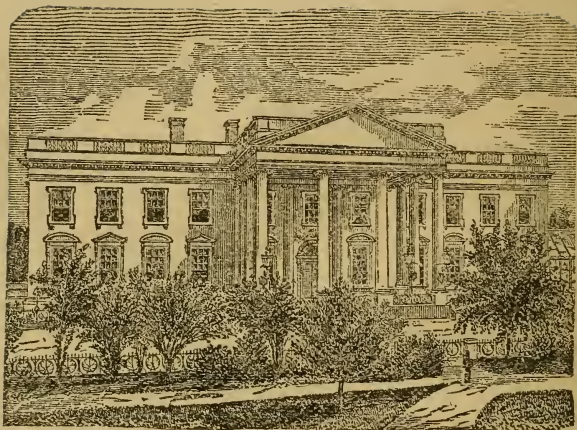
THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, which is presided over by a CHIEF, is in a building constructed specially for its occupancy.

Here are engraved, and printed, all the United States Treasury notes, National Bank notes, Internal Revenue stamps, Treasury warrants, &c.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY is charged with the survey of the coasts, and the navigable rivers, of the United States, and with the triangulation of the interior of the country.

The Revenue Marine Service ; the Marine Hospital Service ; the Inspection of Steam Vessels ; the Bureau of the Mint ; the Bureau of Statistics ; the Life Saving Service ; and other minor branches of the public service, are also under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Department of the Interior, under the control



EXECUTIVE MANSION.



STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

of the **SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR**, is one of the principal departments of the government.

There is an Assistant Secretary, and are a number of chiefs of bureaus, styled commissioners. These commissioners have charge, respectively, of all matters pertaining to patents, pensions, the public domain, Indian affairs, education, and the census.

The Post Office Department is under the direction, and management, of the **POSTMASTER-GENERAL** and three Assistant Postmasters-General who are charged with the execution of the laws in relation to postal affairs.

The Department of Justice, over which the **ATTORNEY-GENERAL** presides, assisted by the Solicitor-General, and several Assistant Attorneys-General, is the repository of the legal machinery of the government; all United States attorneys and marshals being directly accountable to the Attorney-General.

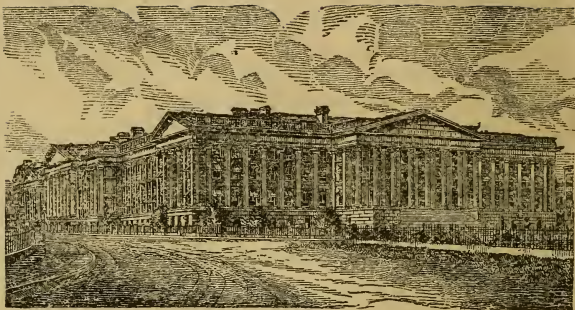
The Department of Agriculture. The head of this department is not a Cabinet officer, but is styled a "commissioner." He is charged with the promotion of the interests of agriculture.

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH.

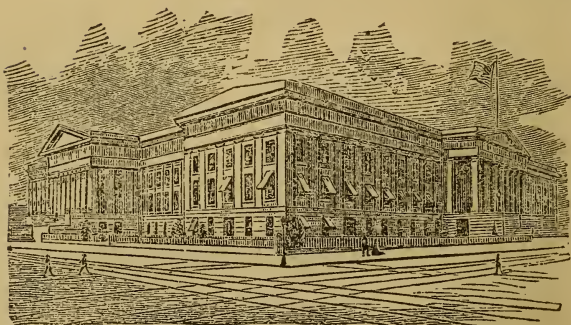
The Supreme Court, presided over by the **CHIEF JUSTICE**, and comprising, in addition, eight Associate Justices, is the highest tribunal in the land; the Court of last resort. Its decisions, upon all questions submitted to it, are final and conclusive. It acts only upon appeals brought up from the lower Courts.

The Chief Justice receives \$11,500 per annum, and the Associate Justices \$10,000, each, per annum.

The Court of Claims is composed of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, and has jurisdiction in certain classes of claims against the General Government.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT.



INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.
(PATENT OFFICE.)

The salaries of the Chief Justice and his associates is the same; \$4,000 per annum.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

was founded under an act of Congress, passed in 1846, to carry out the bequest of an English chemist named James Smithson who, dying in 1829, bequeathed \$500,000 "to the United States of America to found, at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

It is under the care of a Board of Regents; its Secretary being its executive officer and holding his position for life.

Prof. Joseph Henry, the eminent scientist, and the actual inventor of the electric telegraph, was its first Secretary, and, at his death, he was succeeded by Prof. Spencer F. Baird, its present incumbent.

The mineralogical, zoological, and anthropological collections exhibited in the spacious halls of the building are of great interest.

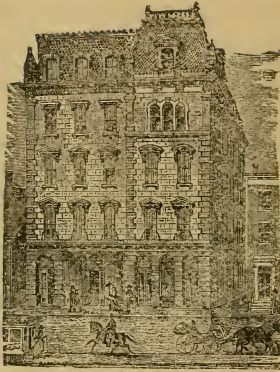
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

was originally established by the government in 1842 and had its domicile first in the Patent Office, and, after 1858, in the Smithsonian Institution, until the completion, in 1882, of the large and handsome building which stands to the eastward of the Smithsonian building, and for the erection of which Congress, four years before, appropriated \$250,000.

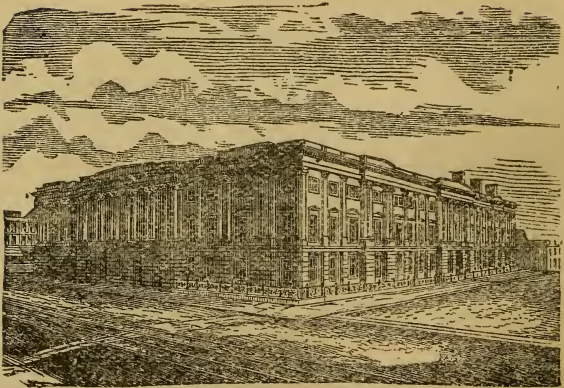
The building is fireproof and is a perfect square, the sides being 327 feet, each, in length. The dome is 90 feet in height.

THE MEDICAL MUSEUM,

which is devoted to medical and anatomical science, occupies what was formerly Ford's Theatre, where President Lincoln was assassinated. It is located on 10th Street, between E and F Sts., n. w.



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

THE INSANE ASYLUM,

on the bluff south of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, is 750 feet in length, and the grounds comprise more than 400 acres; nearly 200 acres being enclosed by a wall 9 feet high. It is open to visitors on Wednesdays from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

is the largest, and most complete, printing establishment in the world.

Its chief is styled the PUBLIC PRINTER and is directly responsible to the President and to Congress.

Here all public documents are printed and bound, and all blank forms, for the use of the Federal officials throughout the country, are printed.

THE CORCORAN ART GALLERY,

which contains some very fine paintings and statuary, was built by Mr. W. W. Corcoran whose philanthropy manifested itself, also, in the erection of the

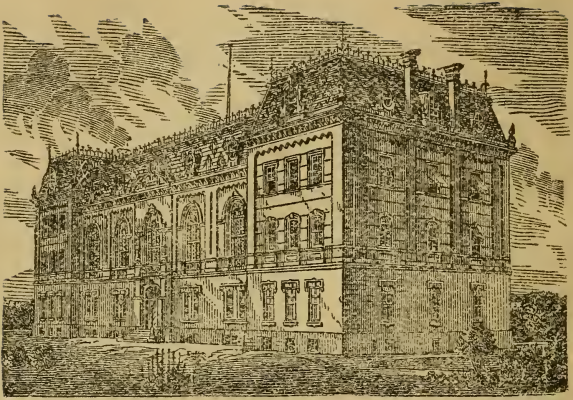
LOUISE HOME,

the object of which is to furnish a pleasant asylum for indigent southern gentlewomen.

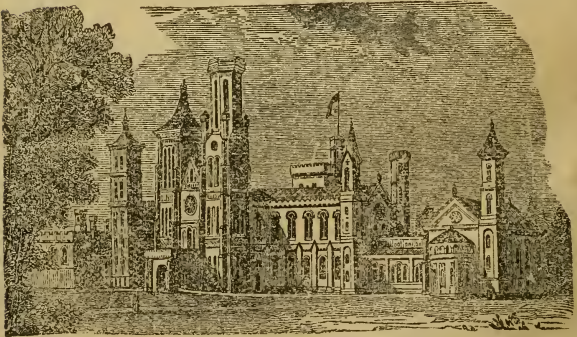
The Art Gallery is open to the public daily (except Sunday) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays an admission fee of twenty-five cents is charged. No fee is charged on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

MT. VERNON,

the home of Washington, is 20 miles below the city, on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, and is reached by the steamer W. W.



AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

CORCORAN which makes daily trips (Sundays excepted) to, and from, that point; leaving the Seventh Street wharf at ten A. M., and returning at three P. M.

The round-trip fare is one dollar, which includes admission to the grounds. A lunch should be carried by the visitor as none can be procured during the trip.

COLLEGES.

Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Kendall Green, M and Boundary sts, n. e.

Columbian University, s. e. cor. 15th and H sts., n. w.

Georgetown College, Georgetown Heights.

Howard University, 7th st. w., north of Boundary.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

WHITE SCHOOLS.

Franklin Building, 13th and K sts., n. w.

Berret Building, 14th and O sts., n. w.

Thompson Building, 12th st., bet. K and L sts., n. w.

Force Building, Mass. Ave., bet. 17th and 18th sts., n. w.
22d and I sts., n. w.

26th and R sts., n. w.

14th and N sts., n. w.

Analostan Building, G st. bet. 21st and 22d sts., n. w.

Seaton Building, I st. bet. 2d and 3d sts., n. w.

Abbott Building, N. Y. Ave. and 6th st., n. w.

P st. bet. 9th and Columbia sts.

10th and I sts., n. e.

Webster Building, 10th and H sts., n. w.

Gale's Building, 1st st. and Mass. Ave., n. w.

Morse Building, R st. bet. N. J. Ave. and 5th st., n. w.

Twining Building, 3d st. bet. N and O sts., n. w.

Wallack Building, Pa. Ave. bet. 7th and 8th sts., s. e.

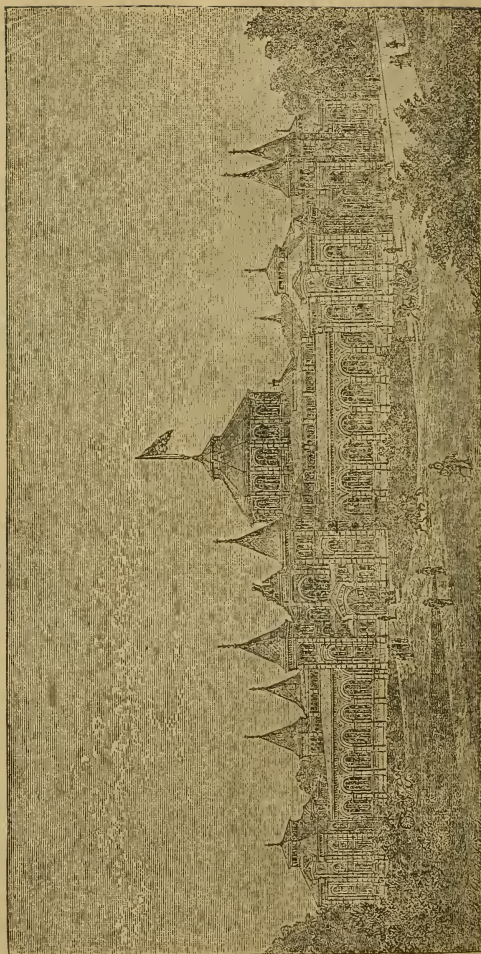
McCormick Building, 3d st. bet. M and N sts., s. e.

Old Odd Fellows' Hall, 7th and G sts., s. e.

Anacostia Building, 9th st. bet. K st. and Va. Ave., s. e.

Branch Building, 12th and G sts., s. e.

Peabody Building, 5th and C, n. e.



NATIONAL MUSEUM.

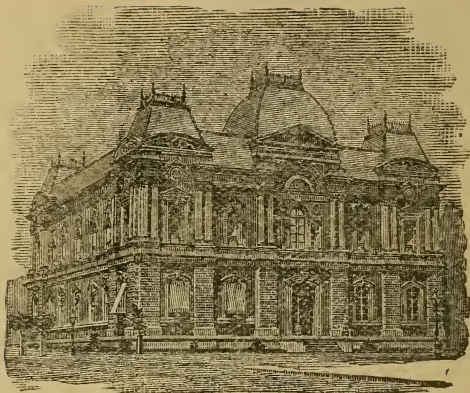
New Jerusalem Church, N. Cap. st. bet. B and C sts.
 Brent Building, 3d and D sts., s. e.
 Jefferson Building, 6th and D sts., s. w.
 Greenleaf Building, 4th st. bet. M and N sts., s. w.
 Potomac Building, 12th st. bet. Md. Ave. and E st., s. w.
 Amidon Building, 6th and F sts., s. w.
 Curtis Building, O st. bet. 32d and 33d sts., n. w.
 P st. bet. 32d and 33d sts., n. w.
 3d and S sts., n. w.
 Prospect Ave. and Lingan sts., n. w.
 29th st. bet. Olive Ave. and M st., n. w.
 Q st. bet. 29th and 30th sts., n. w.
 Industrial Home.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

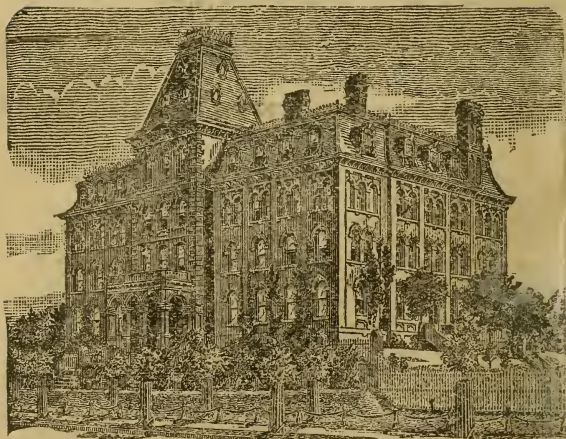
Sumner Building, 17th and M sts., n. w.
 Stevens Building, 21st st. bet. K and L sts., n. w.
 Miner Building, 17th st. bet. P and Q sts., n. w.
 John F. Cook Building, O st. bet. 4th and 5th sts., n. w.
 Lincoln Building, 2d and C sts., s. e.
 Lovejoy Building, 12th and D sts., n. e.
 Randall Building, 1st and I sts., s. e.
 Anthony Bowen Building, 9th and E sts., s. w.
 Chamberlain Building, East st., Georgetown.
 Hanneker Building, K st. bet. 3d and 4th sts., n. w.

DIRECTORY OF POINTS OF INTEREST.

Agricultural Department, Mall bet. 12th and 14th sts.
 Arlington Heights, Va. bluff opp. Georgetown.
 Arsenal, Foot of $4\frac{1}{2}$ street, s. w.
 Botanical Garden, West side of Pa. Ave., opp. Capitol.
 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Cor. B and 14th sts., s. w.
 Capitol, on Capitol Hill in the centre of the city.
 Children's Hospital, 13th and W sts., n. w.
 City Hall, Judiciary Square at head of $4\frac{1}{2}$ st. n. w.
 City Post Office, La. Ave. bet. 6th and 7th sts.
 Columbia Hospital, 25th st. and Pa. Ave., n. w.
 Congressional Cemetery, 16th and F sts., s. e.
 Coast Survey Building, N. J. Ave. bet. B and C sts., s. e.
 Corcoran Art Gallery, 17th st. and Pa. Ave., n. w.



CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

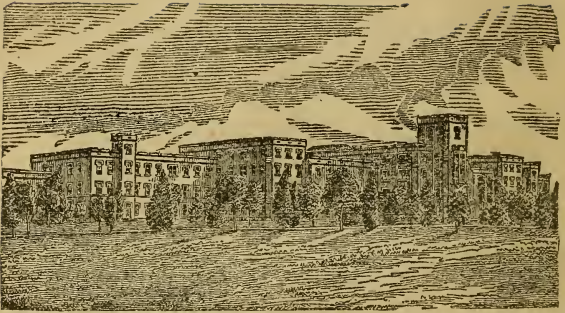


LOUISE HOME.

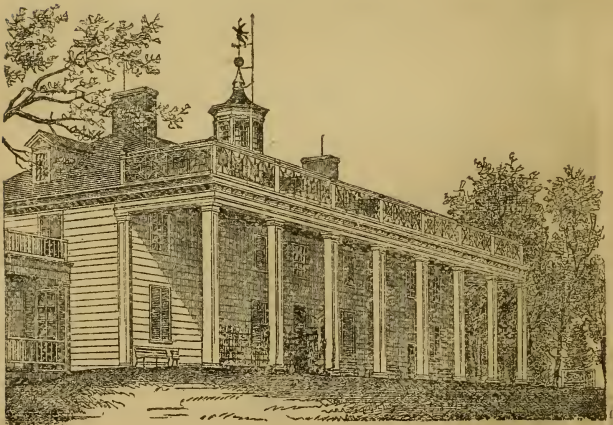
Court of Claims, Department of Justice Building.
 Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 7th and M sts., n. e.
 Department of Justice, Pa. Ave. bet. 15th and 15½ sts., n. w.
 District Offices, 4½ st. bet. Pa. Ave. and C st., n. w.
 Executive Mansion, Pa. Ave. bet. 15½ and 16½ sts., n. w.
 Government Printing Office, North Capitol and H sts.
 Insane Asylum, Bluff South of Uniontown.
 Interior Department, Sq. bet. 7th and 9th and F and G sts., n. w.
 Jail, 19th st. bet. B and C, s. e.
 Louise Home, Mass. Ave. bet. 15th and 16th sts., n. w.
 Marine Barracks, 8th st. bet. G and I sts., s. e.
 Medical Museum, 10th st. bet. E and F sts., n. w.
 National Museum, Smithsonian Grounds.
 Naval Observatory, E and 23d sts., n. w.
 Navy Department, S. of Penn. Ave. bet. 15½ and 17½ sts., n. w.
 Navy Yard, Foot of 7th st., s. e.
 Oak Hill Cemetery, Head of Green st., Georgetown.
 Patent Office, Top story Interior Dept.
 Pension Office, 12th st. and Penn. Ave., n. w.
 Post Office Department, Sq. bet. E and F and 7th and 8th sts., n. w.
 Providence Hospital, 2d and D sts., s. e.
 Quartermaster-General's Office, 15th st. and Penn. Ave., n. w.
 Record Division Pension Office, Penn. Ave. and 13th st., n. w.
 Smithsonian Institution, Mall bet. 7th and 12th sts., w.
 State Department, S. of Penn. Ave. bet. 16½ and 17th sts., n. w.
 Soldiers' Home, Terminus of 7th st., n. w., extended.
 Supreme Court of U. S., Capitol.
 Treasury Department, 15th st. bet. E and G sts., n. w.
 War Department, S. of Penn. Ave. bet. 16½ and 17th sts., n. w.
 Washington Market, Penn. Ave. bet. 7th and 9th sts., n. w.
 Y. M. C. A. Building, N. Y. Ave. bet. 14th and 15th sts., n. w.

STATUES AND MONUMENTS.

Naval Monument, Penn. Ave. and 1st sts., n. w.
 Statue of Emancipation, Sq. at E. Cap. and 11th sts.
 " Farragut, Sq. at Conn. Ave. and I sts.
 " Greene, Intersection of Md. and Mass. Ave's.
 " Jackson, Sq. opp. White House.
 " Lincoln, D st. front of City Hall.
 " McPherson, Sq. at 15th and I sts., n. w.
 " Rawlins, N. Y. Ave. bet. 18th and 19th sts., n. w.
 " Scott, intersection of Mass. Ave. and 16th st., n. w.



ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.



MANOR HOUSE, MT. VERNON.

- Statue of Thomas, Circle, 11th st. and Vt. Ave., n. w.
- " Washington, Circle, 21th st. and Penn. Ave., n. w.
- " Washington, Capitol Grounds, East Front.
- Washington Monument, Mall, west of 14th st., w.

PUBLIC PARKS.

- Agricultural Grounds, Mall bet. 12th and 14th sts., w.
- Arsenal Grounds, Foot of 4½ st., s. w.
- Capitol Grounds, Surrounding the Capitol.
- Arragut Square, Conn. Ave. and I st., n. w.
- Franklin Square, 13th and 14th, and I and K sts., n. w.
- Iowa Circle, 13th and P sts., n. w.
- Judiciary Square, 4th and 5th, and D and G sts., n. w.
- Lafayette Square, Opposite White House.
- Lincoln Park, East Capitol and 11th sts.
- McPherson Square, 15th and I sts., n. w.
- Pupont Circle, Conn. Ave. and P sts., n. w.
- Smithsonian Grounds, Mall bet. 7th and 12th sts., w.
- Thomas Circle, 11th and M sts., n. w.
- Washington Circle, 21th st. and Pa. Ave., n. w.
- St. Vernon Square, Intersection of Mass. and N. Y. Ave's.

STREET PASSENGER LINES.

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN R. R.

Main Line (Avenue Line). From High st., Georgetown, *via* Pa. Ave., and 7th st., s. e., to Navy Yard.

Fourteenth Street Branch. From main line at 15th st. and N. Y. Ave. *via* 14th st. north to city line.

Free transfers, at junction, to and from avenue line.

Seventh Street Line. Entire length of 7th st., w.

Free transfers, at junction, to and from avenue line.

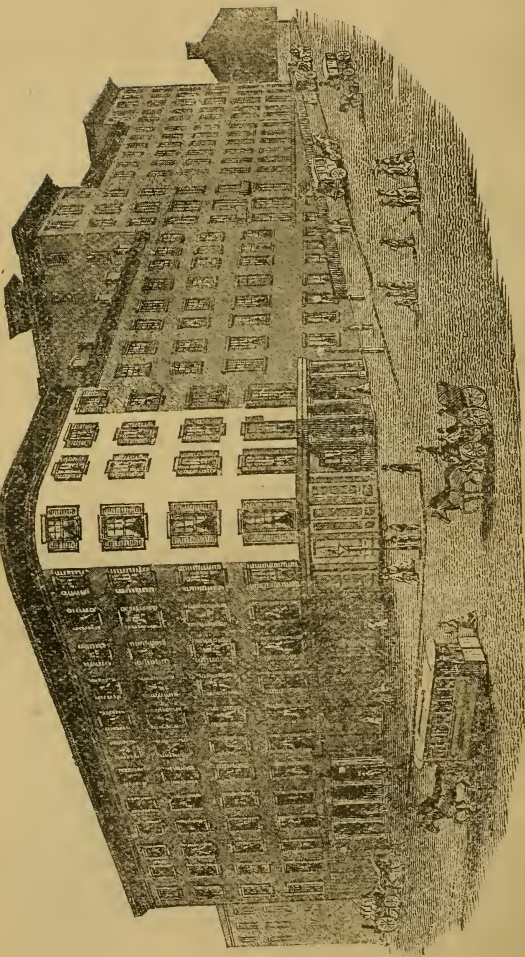
One-horse cars from 18th st. n. w., *via* Pa. Ave. to Capitol. Fare cents.

METROPOLITAN R. R.

Main Line (F Street Line). From High street, Georgetown, *via* P st., n., Conn. Ave., H st., n., 14th st., w., F st., n., 5th st., w., Ind. Ave., C st., n., Del. Ave., B st., n., 1st st., e. and E. Cap. sts. to 9th st. e.

Ninth Street Branch. From north Boundary st. *via* 9th st., w., 3 st., n., Mo. Ave., and 4½ st. to river front.

Free transfers, at junction, to and from F Street Line.



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Main Line (Belt Line). Makes a complete circuit from West Capitol front *via* 1st st. w., G st. n., 4th st. w., P st. n., 11th st. w., E st. n., 14th st. w., Ohio Ave., 12th st. w., Va. Ave., and Md. Ave.

Branch Line. From North Boundary *via* 11th st. w., main line from P st. n. to E st. n., to 9th st. w., to La. Ave., to 12th st. w., *via* main line to 11th st. s. w., to river front.

Free transfers to and from main line at either junction.

Fourteenth Street Branch. From Pa. Ave. S. on 14th st. w. to Bureau Engraving and Printing. Fare 2 cents.

COLUMBIA RAILWAY.

From 15th st. w. *via* N. Y. Ave., Mass. Ave., and H st. n., to city line.

ANACOSTIA AND POTOMAC RIVER RAILWAY.

From river front *via* M st. s., 11th st. e., across the Eastern Branch to Uniontown and the Insane Asylum.

HERDIC COACH LINE.

From 24th st. w., *via* G st. n., and Pa. Ave., to Navy Yard. East Capitolst., Pa. Ave., and 15th st. w. to Boundary.

With the two exceptions specially named above, the fare on all lines is uniform, (single fare 5 cents, or six tickets for 25 cents), and the *tickets* of any line are receivable for fare on any other line. *Transfers* are good only at the point *where issued* and for the next car passing.

THEATRES AND AMUSEMENTS.

National Theatre. Est. n., bet. 13th and 14th sts. w.

Ford's Opera House, C and 9th sts., n. w., S of Pa. Ave.

Lincoln Hall, N. E. cor. 9th and D sts., n. w.

Masonic Hall, N. W. cor. 9th and F sts., n. w.

Odd Fellows' Hall, 7th st. w., bet. D and E sts. n.

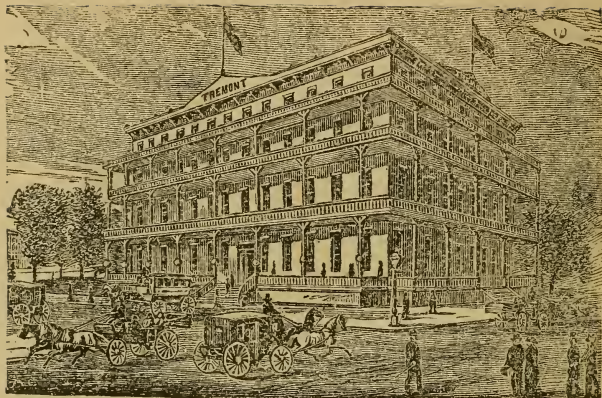
Theatre Comique, 11th st. w., bet. C and D sts. n.

Dime Museum, Pa. Ave. bet. 11th and 12th sts., n. w.

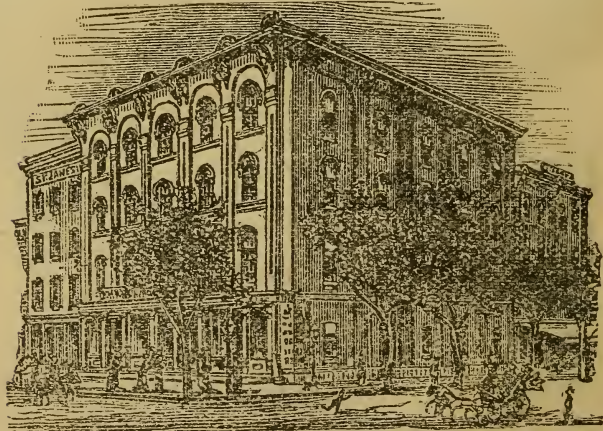
LEADING CHURCHES.

Baptist.—First; 13th st. w. bet. G and H sts. n.

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 Metropolitan; Cor. 4½ and C sts., n. w.
 Mt. Vernon Place; Cor. 9th and K sts., n. w.
 Presbyterian.—N. Y. Ave.; N. Y. Ave. and H st., n. w.
 First; 4½ st. bet. C and D sts., n. w.
 Fourth; 9th st. w. bet. G and H sts. n.
 Assembly's; Cor. 5th and I sts., n. w.
 Protestant Episcopal.—Epiphany; G st. n. bet. 13th and 14th sts. w.
 Ascension; Cor. Mass. Ave., and 12th st., w.
 St. John's; Cor. 16th and H sts., n. w.
 Trinity; Cor. 3d and C sts., n. w.
 Roman Catholic.—St. Aloysius; North Capitol and I sts.
 St. Augustine, (colored); 15th st. w. bet. K and
 L sts. n.
 St. Matthew's; Cor. 15th and H sts., n. w.
 St. Dominick's; Cor. 6th and F sts., s. w.
 Unitarian.—All Souls'; 14th and L sts., n. w.

NEWSPAPERS.

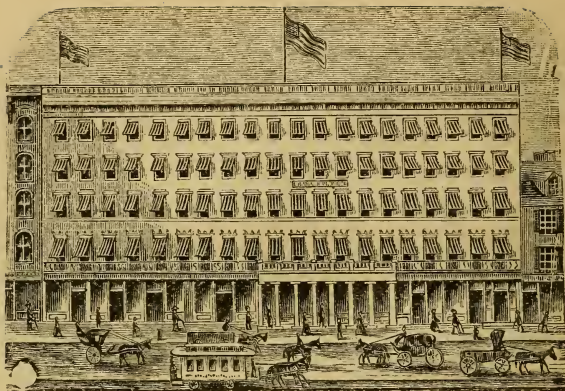
- National Republican, (Rep.), daily, except Sunday.
 Washington Post, (Dem.), daily.
 Evening Star, (Ind. Dem.), every afternoon, except Sunday.
 The Critic, (Dem.), every afternoon, except Sunday.
 The Republic, (Rep.) every Saturday.
 The Capital, (Dem.), every Sunday.
 The Gazette, (Rep.), every Sunday.
 The Chronicle, (Rep.), every Sunday.
 The Herald, (Dem.), every Sunday.

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

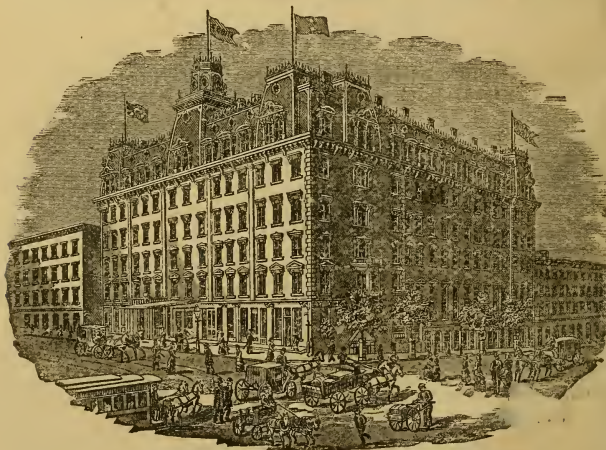
- Alexandria and Fredericksburg Ry., 6th and B sts., n. w.
 Baltimore and Potomac R. R., (Penna.) 6th and B sts., n. w.
 Baltimore and Ohio R. R., N. J. Ave. and C st., n. w.
 Virginia Midland Ry., 6th and B sts., n. w.
 Washington and Alexandria R. R., 6th and B sts., n. w.

PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

- Arlington Hotel, Vt. Ave. bet. H and I sts., n. w.



METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Pa. Av., bet. 6th & 7th Sts. n. w.
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CARRIAGES AND CABS.

Carriage fare is \$1.50 per hour. From railway depots to any point in the city, for one person and trunk, one dollar.
Coupe charge, \$1.00 per hour.
Ransom Cab, 75 cts. per hour or 25 cts. per mile per passenger.
Herdie Cab, 25 cents per mile for each passenger; 75 cents per hour for two persons, or \$1.00 per hour for four persons.
Omnibus fare, including baggage, 50 cents.

GUIDES.

Authorized guides, wearing badges, will be found in the rotunda of the Capitol who, for a fee of 50 cents an hour, will exhibit, and explain, everything of interest in the building.

At the Treasury Department, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, guides are furnished, free of charge, upon application to the officers of the guard in the respective buildings.

Guides cannot be had at any other of the public buildings.

Visitors should be very cautious in employing so-called guides in various parts of the city, especially in the Capitol Grounds. Some of these men are honest, and only desire reasonable compensation, while others are mere tools for three-card monte, and bunco games, and rob many a stranger of all his spare change, sometimes securing large sums of money by various devices.

Beware of "guides" who wish to show you "Arlington," or to be taken on about the city. If employed they should be directed to the building where they are found. Do not go into any park, or into any building not named in the "Directory" as a public building, with any of these pretended "guides."

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